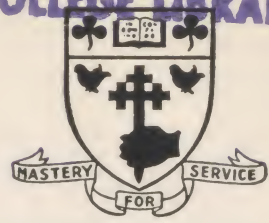


macdonald



FARM & HOME

journal



TILE DRAINAGE p. 6

October, 1963



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

macdonald FARM & HOME journal

october 1963

VOLUME 24 NUMBER 10

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Advertising Production

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The Macdonald Farm & Home Journal is published by Rod & Gun Publishing Company, also publishers of **Rod & Gun, Au Grand Air, The Baker's Journal, Sporting Goods News and Product News**, 1475 Metcalfe, Montreal, P.Q. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Price 25 cents per copy. Subscription rates are \$2.00 per year; \$3.50 for two years in Canada, \$1.00 extra elsewhere. Address subscription renewals to Macdonald Farm & Home Journal, 1475 Metcalfe, Montreal, P.Q.

Made In Canada . . .

THE STORY IS TOLD of how a Canadian dining in a Canadian restaurant asked for some Oka cheese. The waiter replied, "I'm sorry — we may not have it, it's imported you know."

Where or when this incident took place doesn't really matter. The point is that Canadians are unaware of the many products of our farms and are not able to inform the thousands of tourists visiting this country of our typical foods.

Oka cheese is but one of the many farm products typical of Canada. Manufactured in a small town in Quebec, its probably better known in the food shops of London, England than in downtown Montreal.

Oka cheese is but one example. Oranges from California and Florida are heaped in massive piles in our supermarkets pushing the Quebec McIntosh apples, the Maritime potatoes and the Ontario cherries into a back corner of the store.

Canadian consumers cannot be blamed for not knowing about Canadian farm products. The blame rests with Canadian farmers for not "shouting their story from atop the highest hill." Granted there are examples of what advertising can do in making Canadian consumers conscious of farm products; B.C. apples from the Okanagan Valley are known in all Eastern Canadian cities because of aggressive advertising. These examples though are few and far between.

Producers place the blame on the large supermarkets, on tariffs, on vertical integration and yet they are unwilling to promote their own products. It is little wonder then that when we dine out we order from a menu of Italian, Chinese, Swiss and Polynesian food and probably end up by having Southern Fried chicken and Idaho potatoes. Worse than that, tourists come to visit this great land of ours and return to their country having had the same foods as they are accustomed to at home. In only a few restaurants across Canada can you find genuine Canadian food. The pancakes you have in Banff are smothered in maple syrup made from cane sugar. The fruit salad you have in Niagara is made from citrus produced in Southern California. The cheese you order in Montreal is imported from Switzerland.

Here in Canada, where some of the finest beef, pork, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and dairy products in the world are produced, we still cater to the Southern Fried chicken tastes of tourists. Yet if you explore the backroads of Canada, you can find a growing interest in truly Canadian foods. Possibly the day is not too far away when Canadian farmers will be proud to talk about all their fine home grown produce, when you will be more eager to have a glass of Quebec apple juice for breakfast than Florida orange, when you can stop at a restaurant and order a real Canadian fruit salad. The sooner this day comes the better for Canada.



New Under The Sun . . .

THERE'S a lot new under the sun. Each day we hear new works, new phrases, and new ways that change our manner of daily living.

Today, we no longer go to the city. We leave a rural development area, cruise along an autoroute past open spaces developments and city greenbelts. The city is no longer called that . . . it's a metropolitan area with a city center complex. Before we reach the city center, we pass shopping plazas strategically located in the urban sprawl. We pass dozens of motor hotels to arrive at a jet airport inside the metropolitan area. Reservations are processed by an instantaneous electronic data processing computer in another city five hundred miles away. While your baggage is being handled by automation, you have time for some information retrieval in the aero book store. Then you get on board a DC-8 and climb thirty-thousand feet into a jetstream. All in a matter of minutes!

With all these new works and phrases, it's no wonder then that it still sounds so good to hear some fiddle music and a toe tapping square dance routine. It could be our resistance to new works that preserves our barbershop singing, our colonial furniture, and our chicken pie suppers.

Interesting thought?



MILK REPLACER

for raising dairy calves

R. A. Ackerman

**No significant difference
has been found between calves
started on milk replacer and those
on limited whole milk.**

THE most practical way for the dairyman to improve his herd is to raise the calves which result from the mating of outstanding sires, such as those used in the artificial breeding studs, with his better cows. The commercial dairyman often fails to raise his replacements because of the loss of saleable milk required to start the calves. The use of a satisfactory milk replacer can reduce the cost of raising replacements without using any saleable milk.

Man started his search for products which might be used in place of milk for starting calves many years ago. Early attempts were unsuccessful, due to the lack of knowledge regarding nutrition and the requirements of the young calf. Much research was done at the time of the first World War and some replacers were placed on the market. However, these did not prove satisfactory, and calves raised on them made poor growth or died. The knowledge of the nutritional needs of the calf has steadily increased, and by World War II fairly satisfactory substitutes for milk were available. Today, replacers provide for satisfactory growth of dairy calves and make it possible for the dairyman to reduce the cost of raising them.

Composition of Replacers

All of the modern replacers contain a large percentage of milk byproducts

such as dried skim milk, buttermilk, or whey. These ingredients seem necessary if the replacers are to be successful. Some replacers contain little else than added vitamins, minerals and antibiotics and, in some cases, animal or vegetable fats. Other replacers may contain as much as 40 per cent or more grain by-products. These materials would seem to offer little advantage, except perhaps to reduce the cost of feeding.

During the past several years, the University's Department of Dairy Science has been doing considerable research with a milk replacer containing 10 per cent added animalfat, lecithin, trace minerals, vitamins, and antibiotics added to an otherwise all-milk, by-product replacer.

No statistically significant difference has been found in the growth or health between calves started with milk replacer and those started by the limited whole milk method.

During the past three years, we have started all of our calves for herd replacements on milk replacer instead of the limited whole milk method we had used for many years. We feel that the calves grew as well, had no scours or other ailments, and were equal in all ways to calves grown in former years.

Feed Extra Replacer

Milk replacers should be used according to the directions on the tag

or bag. We feel, however, that perhaps it is good insurance to feed the replacer somewhat longer, and at a slightly higher rate for the older calves, so that a total of about 35 pounds of the dry material is consumed by each calf rather than the 25 pounds usually suggested by the manufacturer. The extra 10 pounds helps to get the calf off to a good start and growing at a good rate, so that if satisfactory feeding and management practices are continued, the animal will be well-grown and can be bred to calve at a younger age.

Replacer May Save Money

Calves should be encouraged to eat a good dry starter ration as soon as possible after the first week. Early-cut, green, high-quality hay, containing less than 50 per cent legumes should be supplied at that time.

Sanitation and good ventilation are of utmost importance in the successful rearing of dairy calves. Be sure to clean and sterilize all milk buckets after every feeding.

The savings in the cost of raising a calf by replacer will, of course, depend on the price a dairyman receives for his milk, as well as the cost of the replacer. Under most conditions, there will be a saving of \$10 to \$15 or more for each calf raised.

From *SCIENCE*, West Virginia, University.

THINKING ABOUT TILE DRAINAGE?

by Mark Waldron



Placing tile at rear of the ditching machine.

Tile drains can save time, increase profits.

Here's how . . .

"One of the biggest problems faced by Quebec farmers is too much water on and in their land", claims Bob Broughton of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The problem shows itself almost every year. It is a worse problem in the years when there is a wet spring followed by a wet harvest time. When wet weather hits, farmers begin asking the questions, "How much does it cost for tile drainage and what financial assistance can I get from the government to ease the cost of installation?"

But first of all, why is drainage required? As Bob Broughton told us; "Poorly drained or water logged soils lack life giving oxygen and are cold. As a result, plant roots don't grow well, and don't penetrate the soil deeply. In wet soils the ability of microscopic animal and plant life to release plant

nutrients is retarded. Some poorly drained soils even release toxic substances that reduce plant growth. And too, water needs a lot of heat before it warms up, so wet soils are cold soils and this in turn delays spring planting."

According to the Ag Engineers, though it's not all that easy to tell if a soil is poorly drained. It's obvious that water lying on top of the soil is a danger sign but in many cases this surface water can be removed by surface drainage. When it comes to sub-surface water, then tile drains are the answer. Poorly drained soils can be spotted by their thick organic surface underlain by subsoils having dull colour, heavy texture, red-yellow mottling and, of course, the inability of the soil to produce many crops, including legumes.

One of the first questions that many farmers ask is will tile drainage pay? According to research studies, with many crops the value of benefits from drainage will repay the cost in ten years or less. Most tile drains have a life-expectancy exceeding thirty years. Many systems installed more than 50 years ago are still operating well. Studies indicate that drainage will pay the biggest dividends with the highest value crops. Fruit and vegetables crops respond very favourably. Drainage is essential for most cash crops where a longer growing season is involved and where harvesting usually takes place when the soil is wet. Experience has proven too that seeding if grain can be advanced by about two weeks on tile drained soil with a resulting increase in yield and quality.

The next question is how much will it cost? "This, of course, varies with the soil," says Prof. Broughton, "but here in Quebec total costs have been found to range anywhere from \$65 per acre for stone free sandy loam with laterals at 100-foot intervals, to \$160 for clay soils where lateral lines have to be at forty-foot intervals."

Cost of draining farm land may seem high but, when one looks at the government assistance available in Quebec, the drainage picture becomes much more practical. Costs of tile drainage in Quebec are about two-thirds of the total cost. The Quebec Department of Agriculture provides a trenching machine and operator for \$1.00 per hour. In addition, there is assistance available in transporting tile from the point of manufacture to the farm, as well as professional assistance in surveying the farm and making a drainage map.

When all the assistance is totaled up, the cost for tile drainage works out to be about \$50 an acre for sandy loam to about \$100 for heavy clay. This may seem expensive but you have to remember that the costs are spread over a period of thirty years.

Bob Broughton adds that while it's important to consider tile drainage at this time of the year, it is just as important that present drainage systems are functioning properly. "More tile drains are ruined by lack of maintenance than any other cause," says Broughton.

Here's his six-point program for drainage maintenance:

1. Preserve your drainage map. Keep it with your property deeds so that if you sell your farm the next owner will know where the drains are located.
2. Keep ditches clear. Trees and weed growth slow down the water and prevent proper flow of water. Waterways should be grassed to

prevent erosion and their banks protected from overgrazing. The grass on the banks should be mowed annually to reduce flow obstruction.

3. Keep tile outlets working. If tile drains are to be effective, they must be kept open. The outlet should be protected by a ten foot length of metal pipe at the end. If metal pipe is not available, then a ten foot long wooden box pipe can be made with 2 inch cedar lumber. A wire mesh screen or grilwork should be fitted over the end of the outlet to prevent muskrats and other animals from entering the tile.
4. Keep tree roots out of the tile. Roots from willow, poplar, elm and alder trees like to penetrate tile drains and can plug them in a matter of a year. If tile drains must be carried through treed areas, they should be protected by use of tight pipes in these areas.
5. Keep tile lines flowing. Broken tile, and washed out areas should be replaced immediately. Broken tile can usually be spotted by water rising to the surface of the field.
6. Protect shallow tile. Where a road-way, lane or heavy equipment passage crosses the tile drain, the drain should be protected by the installation of steel pipe culverts in that area.

"Properly surveyed and handled, tile drains can be a good investment one that saves farmers time and increases profits", concludes Bob Broughton, "With the amount of government assistance available, this investment should be even more attractive. Many farmers have been convinced of the value of tile drains, more are "jumping on the wagon" each day."



These photos taken in Soulanges County in June of this year illustrate the value of tile drainage. The top photo is of an oat crop on tile drained land, the bottom photo is of an oat crop on poorly drained land.

To prevent damage by frost, muskrats, cattle and ditch debris a sturdy wooden or metal pipe at least ten feet long should connect the tile line with the outlet ditch.



Tile ditching machine in operation at Ste. Marthe, Vaudreuil Co.





Much of the produce must be stored for almost a year in this large, modern warehouse.

This Quebec Co-op processes 500,000 bushels of apples in three months.



The cooperative building in Rougemont.

COOPERATIVE MONTEREGIENNE

by Galen Driver

WHEN WE SELECT AN ITEM from the shelves in super-markets, do we ask ourselves where this product was produced. If we are inquisitive enough to look at the label, we can easily find out. If the product is apple juice, apple jelly, or apple sauce, it is quite possible that it was made in the Co-op plant in Rougemont, P.Q.

This modern plant has all the facilities to rapidly process apples into these products. The membership of this Co-op is approximately 265. Last year in 2½ months, 500,000 bushels of apples were processed. Not only are the apples processed in Rougemont but also they are stored there in a large, modern, recently constructed warehouse. This eliminates renting outside storage. In a plant such as this where all the production is in a short period of time, much of the produce must be stored almost a year before it is sold; thus adequate storage is necessary.

Truck loads of apples arrive at the plant. The apple boxes are dumped into one of several chutes in the unloading dock. The apples are then automatically carried from the unloading dock into the plant. Inside the plant, these apples are inspected and inferior apples are removed.

Before the pressing operation, the apples are piled between mats and then a giant press squeezes them. The juice is collected in large pans; the skins and other solids are waste products. This waste has been squeezed so hard in the press that it is dry. The waste could be used as an animal feed but up until now the plant is not equipped to further process this by-product.

The juice is then filtered to remove any bits of apple suspended in the juice. The juice is pasteurized in a large cooker. Vitamin 'C' (ascorbic acid) is added to the juice. The juice is then canned, cooled, labeled and

packaged. The pallet loads are then stored in the new storage section of this plant.

This processing of apples sounds very easy; however, careful inspection and testing is necessary. The chemist must continually check the production; every batch, every can must be uniform; the blend of apples will change the final product.

The volume of apples processed becomes more impressive as one tours this plant and inspects the size of the unloading dock and the size of the presses. Then when one sees storage tanks inside the plant that have a capacity of thousands of barrels, one wonders where all this apple juice goes.

This is a modern plant, equipped to operate 24 hours a day. It must compete with other manufacturers. Their method of doing this is to always produce a uniform, high quality product. Mont-Rouge brand apple products are grown and processed in Quebec. The next time you make a purchase of one of these apple products, check the label — it probably was produced in Rougemont.

ARDA . . .

What's New In Eastern Canada ?

Mr. R. Alex Sim and Mr. Jacques Beaucage, rural sociologists, have joined the federal ARDA staff on a contract basis as consultants in leadership training. They will spend much of their time in the field, working with local rural development groups. Their appointments reflect the attitude of senior ARDA officials that effective rural development programs are essential, and that participation by local people is the only key to the success of such programs. Both Mr. Sim and Mr. Beaucage will attend the leadership development conference at the McGill University study center.

The Interlake Region of Manitoba has been designated as Canada's

fourth rural development area under ARDA. The region lies north of Winnipeg, between Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis on the west, and Lake Winnipeg on the east. The three other Rural Development areas are the Torch River, Meadow Lake and Broadview regions, all in Saskatchewan. Seven provinces have now established ARDA Pilot Rural Development Research Regions, where research can be carried out at federal expense; others have been established in two other provinces. Examples are the eleven eastern counties of Ontario, the Gaspé — Lower St. Lawrence region in Quebec; the north shore region of New Brunswick; and the counties of Guysborough, Antigo-

nish, Cumberland, Pictou, and part of Colchester County in Nova Scotia.

A new 16 — page booklet has been published by the Canada Department of Agriculture, and is now available in English or French, free, from the federal ARDA Administration. Entitled, "ARDA — Problems, Possibilities and Progress", the pamphlet explains ARDA and especially the General Agreements between the provincial governments and the federal government. It is suitable for distribution among groups interested in ARDA.

The Canadian Council of Resource Ministers has established a permanent Secretariat in Montreal, with Daniel Wermenlinger as Executive Secretary. The Ministers of the eleven governments that make up the council have given it a review, advisory and coordinating function relative to the ARDA program.

"GILLETT'S makes sure there's no disease germs lying around"

Ray Dennis is manager of the Sow Unit of Prairie Agencies Ltd., part of a large, modern hog operation near MacGregor, Saskatchewan. An indication of the sound management of this unit is its success in farrowing an average of over ten pigs per litter on 115 sows and weaning over nine pigs to the litter.

To keep down disease, parasites and insects, Ray insists on the use of Gillett's Lye as an important part of the sanitation program. After each litter the farrowing and brooder pens are washed down with Gillett's Lye solution, and three times a year an extra special scrubbing that includes alley-ways is carried out. "Gillett's Lye makes sure there's no disease germs lying around," says Ray.

No other product you can buy does so many cleaning and sanitizing jobs, and does them as inexpensively as Gillett's Lye.



In Regular Size and
Money-Saving 5 lb. Cans

FREE!

60-page booklet
prepared by an eminent
Canadian
Bacteriologist outlines
effective, economical
sanitation practices
which can save you
time and money. To get
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Standard Brands Ltd.,
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WANT A POND IN A HURRY?

Here is how we do it at Macdonald College

Plastic bags containing 50 lbs. of blasting agent, AMEX II, are placed at intervals of about 10 feet and at a depth of about 6 feet along the center of the area in which the pond is desired. One stick of ditching dynamite activated with an electric blasting cap is placed with each bag of AMEX II. The blasting caps are wired in series and the activated charges are covered with earth. From a safe distance of about 1000 feet the blast is set off by the passing of an electric current through the lead wire and blasting cap circuit. When the dust has cleared, in a matter of minutes, the pond has been dug.



Charges consisting of 50 lbs. Amex II are placed in holes.

The cost of the blasting materials for this method may be as little as 12 cents per cubic yard of earth excavated. The pond can have a depth of 15 feet, a surface width of about 40 feet and any length desired. The length is dependent on the number of charges used.

A pond of 1,000 cubic yards capacity may be dug by the blasting method for as little as one-third or one-half the cost of the equivalent machine dug pond. The blasting method is restricted to sites 800 feet or farther from buildings because of the blast shock and the movement of earth in the air during the blast.

A bulldozer is not required to move earth away. The excavated material is spread during the blast. The method is particularly suited to small ponds, or ponds in sites of poor accessibility for mechanical equipment.

Immediately after the blast the hole looks like this.



Holes for the blasting charges are placed at ten foot intervals.

Before long the pond begins to look like this one built last fall.



Successful

feeders

across

Canada

choose

MIRACLE

ONTARIO:



Strathburn Master Sunny produced 17,164 lbs. of milk, 647 lbs. of fat in 365 days as a 2-year-old. She is one of the reasons why James M. Brown, owner of Strathburn Farm and Dairy, is shown here, receiving the Holstein Master Breeder Award from Prof. G. E. Raithby of O.A.C.

Mr. Brown maintains a milking herd of approximately 50 top quality Holsteins, classified as follows: 3 Ex, 22 V.G. and 25 G.P. Consistently high production is most important at Strathburn Farm and Dairy to supply the 1700 quarts of milk required daily for delivery. "The cows like "Miracle" 16% Dairy Ration and milk well on it", says Mr. Brown.

THE CBL... WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT BELIEVES

THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING LEAGUE — C.B.L. — came into being as the result of what several Canadian citizens thought was a need to protect consumers of radio and television programs. It is now a group of organizations and individuals representing all provinces of Canada. Farmers in Quebec have membership through the Quebec Farmers Association and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Farmers wives are represented through the Quebec Women's Institutes and the Federated Womens Institutes of Canada. As Mrs. H. M. Ellard, the FWIC representative in the Canadian Broadcasting League recently stated, "the C.B.C. has the most complete service for farmers of any country in the world. The fact that the FWIC supports and belongs to the CBL shows that we recognize the dangers that exist if the Canadian people allow this most powerful of media to fall into the hands of anyone whose main aim is purely a commercial one.

What does the CBL believe? It be-

lieves that airways are limited and valuable and are the property of the people of Canada. It believes that broadcasting is linked inevitably with Canada's national development. It believes that there should be one national broadcasting system; the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is best equipped to operate this system. It believes that the C.B.C. should have a greater degree of independence than it now has, and that this can only be assured by limiting its dependence on commercial revenues. It believes that programs should be largely Canadian in content, drawing as much as possible on Canadian talent.

What does the Canadian Broadcasting League do? It supports good broadcasting and makes its views known to the Board of Broadcast Governors, to broadcasters, to Parliament, and to other agencies concerned with the welfare of Canada. It informs members of issues and trends in broadcasting in Canada and elsewhere. It speaks for

its members, submits briefs and makes public representation to public bodies on all matters affecting broadcasting in Canada.

The Canadian Broadcasting League is not a pipe dream of a few protectionist types in Ottawa. It is a national organization with representatives of labour, agriculture, and many other sectors of our Canadian economy. Quebec farmers are represented on this board and would be well advised to inform the board of their desires and wishes regarding radio and television in Canada. Only through the support of Canadians can the League hope to accomplish its beliefs.

If you have comments about broadcasting in Canada and if you would like to become an individual member of this organization, write to The Canadian Broadcasting League, P.O. Box 1504, Ottawa 4, Ont. An expression of your interest in the Canadian Broadcasting League is an expression of your interest in the future of radio and television of Canada.

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

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Adding to the world's supply
of protein. L. Bissonnette
appointed director agricultural
production and marketing

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION DRAINAGE SERVICE

Agricultural Hydraulics Division CONSTRUCTION OF FARM PONDS

In order to assist farmers, the Hon. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, has decided to provide help this year for the excavation of farm ponds.

The help of the Department towards the carrying out of such projects is granted under the terms of the Mechanized Works Policy by which part of the cost of hiring suitable machinery is borne by the Department.

GENERAL REMARKS

A maximum of 40 hours of work is allowed with mechanical shovels. The plan in no way invalidates the regulations governing farm improvement works.

This assistance policy applies only to excavations for genuine farmers carried out in connection with the irrigation of special crops.

CONDITIONS

A. **Site:** Ponds must be constructed away from municipal water courses, on land having a slope of less than 4%. At its maximum, the level of water in the pond must not rise higher than the lowest part of its natural banks.

B. **The maximum area** of the pond must not exceed one quarter of an acre. The depth may vary between a minimum of 4 feet and a maximum of 12 feet. The slope of the embankment may be from $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1 to 2 in 1, according to the nature of the soil. The excavated material must be spread and not deposited in heaps round the edge of the pond.

C. **Source of water** for such ponds is restricted to: —

- 1) underground water from natural springs or artesian wells;
- 2) surface waters driven from runoff from natural slopes and not from municipal water courses.

PROCEDURE

Bona fide farmers should make an official application through their agronomist.

ROLE OF THE AGRONOME

In connection with applications for help in the construction of farm ponds, the agronomist is required to inspect the site and draw up a confidential report showing:

- 1) the purpose of the undertaking;
- 2) the kind of crop;
- 3) the source of water;
- 4) the proposed location;
- 5) a financial estimate of possible gains.

The agronomist will forward the official application together with his confidential report to the Drainage Service.

ROLE OF THE DRAINAGE SERVICE

After receiving the agronomist's report, the technicians of the Drainage Service will carry out an inspection to satisfy themselves as to the water supply of the site, study the topography, survey the ground and take borings, in order to fix the dimensions, make a plan and an estimate, draw up a report and recommend the acceptance or rejection of the project.

ROLE OF THE MECHANIZED WORKS SERVICE

On receiving the report from the Drainage Service, the Mechanized Works Service may requisition the necessary machinery for the construction of the pond, issuing a rant letter in each case.

Roméo Lalonde
Associate Deputy Minister
of Agriculture and
Colonization.



Louise Gagnon, of Ste-Sabine, Bellechasse, in a field of timothy. Seeds of the ox-eye daisies she is holding are hard to separate from timothy seed because they are of about the same size and weight.

TIMOTHY

The name "timothy" for the familiar forage grass is almost universal in Canada, but the name "Herds grass" is sometimes used since that was one of the first names given to this species in the United States. Timothy is by far the most widely distributed grass through all of the eastern part of this continent, where it is used for hay, pasture or grass silage. Its wide popularity is due among other things to its extreme hardiness, its ease of handling both in seeding and seed production, and the fact that seed cost is relatively low. When it becomes desirable to break up a timothy sod there is no difficulty in destroying the sod by normal ploughing.

The plant is shallow-rooted and develops a characteristic storage bulb just below ground level, the contents of which are drawn on to initiate early spring growth, although it does not start growth as early in spring as some of the other grasses. Where the stand is thin enough it tillers freely and develops a bunchy characteristic.

The herbage is highly palatable to stock as pasture, and also as hay where it has been cut before becoming too mature. Pure stands of timothy, to be really productive, are very likely to need a nitrogen top-dressing. The prevalence of timothy is an index of its wide adaptability to soils but like most species it benefits from good fertility and high lime.

Two varieties were recommended by the Quebec Seed Board in 1963:

Climax — A hardy and leafy variety which gives a good aftermath. Blooms later than common timothy.

Drummond — A leafy and hardy variety. Later than Climax in maturity by approximately one week. Particularly useful for late haymaking. (Seed available in 1964)

(From "Pastures for Quebec" by L. C. Raymond; Bulletin No. 22 of Macdonald College, available from the Publications Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.)

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.



THE SELECTION OF BREEDING EWES

Mr. Gérard Rousseau of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization reminds us that it is time for shepherds to select the ewes that they intend to use for breeding purposes. There is no doubt that the profitability of sheep rearing depends to a great extent on a flock of healthy, vigorous and carefully selected mothers.

Points to consider in choosing them are such economically important factors as the fecundity of the ewes, thriftiness of their lambs, and quality of fleece. Furthermore, in view of the paramount importance of the quality of the breeding stock in sheep rearing, only animals possessing the desired

characteristics should be kept.

Ewes should be chosen not merely by sight. Selection involves a careful examination of the animals one by one. Those not capable of giving milk, or with damaged udders, or fleeces of poor quality, or too old should be got rid of. However, the thinner ewes should be regarded with a certain respect, because their leanness is often the sign of a good milk producer, as the condition of their lambs often proves.

As a general rule, good ewes should be kept as long as they continue to be satisfactorily productive. It is preferable not to breed ewe lambs in their

Crossbred, Leicester and Cheviot ewes and a Hampshire ram on the farm of O. Mercier at St-Hubert, in the county of Frontenac.

first year unless they are robust, well fed, and in excellent condition.

All things considered, the only efficient method of selection is by means of a well-kept flock register. A record of this kind will serve as a guide to the shepherd when choosing his ewes and provide the necessary information about each of them: weight and quality of fleece, number of lambs raised, weight of lambs at weaning, etc.

Selection, to be effective, must be carried out in accordance with a precise plan, and the shepherd should carefully scrutinize each of his ewes.

ARDA IN QUEBEC

Forty-eight projects in this Province — most of them already started — have been approved at Quebec in connection with the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act.

Seven new projects, costing altogether over a million dollars, have been approved during the past two months (June and July). The cost will be shared equally between Ottawa and Quebec. Four of these projects are concerned with conservation of water and soil; the other three involve surveys in connection with plans for rural development, and are the first of their kind to be undertaken in Quebec by the two governments. One of them, a classification of local soils, and a study of their use and of conditions and possibilities of agriculture and silviculture, has been undertaken in a

section of the "pilot", rural-development research area of the Lower St. Lawrence, comprising the counties of Rivière-du-Loup, Rimouski, Matapédia, Matane, and Temiscouata. This particular project will conclude with publicity designed to inform inhabitants about the results of the research. Other surveys in the same region will be paid for entirely by the Government of Canada: one of these is a study of the economic condition of rural families in Gaspé South and Bonaventure; another, in Rimouski, is part of an agricultural study in the countries of Rimouski and Renfrew (Ontario) to decide problems of rural adjustment and local attitudes that hinder progress. The results of this study will be useful in the planning of further investigations in connection with agricultural development. Other researches concerning the improvement of agriculture will be carried out in the county of Brome, in the Eastern Townships, and in the Rouge river district of the Ottawa

Valley. The first stage of the Brome project has already been started; it concerns the listing and evaluation of the chief resources of the region, with a view to raising incomes and increasing opportunities of employment.

Other projects undertaken by the two governments concern improvements to water courses. Some 1,800 farmers will benefit from these improvements (valued at \$770,000) which will permit the reclamation of some 12,500 acres of land. The water courses involved are as follows: the Beaugard in the counties of Bagot and Drummond, the L'anay river in Abitibi West, the Noire river in Drummond, and the western arm of the Blanche river in Matapédia and Matane.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.



Good dairy type and high yield: Liliane Blue Jay Vainqueur, as an eight-year-old on the farm of C. Letourneau at St-Césaire, Rouville, gave 21, 414 pounds of milk containing 780 pounds of fat in 365 days.

TYPE CLASSIFICATION

Type classification is the name of a method of evaluating and classifying animals on the basis of their outward conformation, which was adopted as a policy by the associations of breeders of purebred dairy cattle in 1943. The animal is placed in one of six classes depending on the number of points allotted to it in accordance with the system of scoring laid down in an official score-card. Standards are about the same for the different breeds and, in the case of Ayrshires and Holsteins, are as follows:

may either give it the same score as it had before or put it into a higher category: he may not put an animal which has already been classified into a lower category.

Advantages

The main advantage of the policy is the improvement brought about in the conformation of livestock — a very important consideration. The owner whose cattle rank high in type classification and are also good producers finds them easier to sell, at higher prices, on better markets. Above all,

or a strain to transmit type to progeny. In addition, it affords an easy and effective way of acquiring skill in the judging of animals.

Relation to productive capacity

It must be made clear that type classification is not a substitute for the keeping of production records. There definitely is a relationship between external type and productive capacity which enables us to tell a very good cow from a poor one; but the correlation is not close enough to allow us to classify all the animals in a herd in the order of their production. It is necessary to record yields as a means to improving productive capacity, and it is necessary to classify according to type in order to improve conformation. Briefly, the recording of yields reveals the productive value of an animal, while assessment of type indicates its capacity for sustained production: the two things are important and different. This information is supplied by Mr. Adrien Côté of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

* * *

CLASS	POINTS REQUIRED	
	Ayrshire	Holstein
Excellent	90 - 100	90 - 100
Very good	85 - 89	85 - 89
Good plus	80 - 84	80 - 84
Good	75 - 79	75 - 79
Fair	70 - 74	65 - 74
Poor	less than 70	less than 65

Procedure

An owner of purebred cattle who wants to have his herd classified according to type must apply to the central office of his breed association. An experienced and impartial inspector will then come to classify the animals in his herd. Certificates of Registration are handed over to the classifier, who sends them to the breed association to have the class of each animal entered thereon. Only animals which have produced at least one calf are eligible. An animal that has already been classified may be reclassified at the owner's request when the herd is once again submitted to classification. On reclassifying an animal, the inspector

selection on the basis of type tends to result in animals with a longer productive life. It has been shown that a cow which goes on producing until she is ten years old is three times as profitable as one that only produces until she is six.

Furthermore, this policy provides all the information needed for the drawing up of a breeding programme for the improvement of the type of the animals. The inspector's report shows the number of points allotted for the conformation of the different parts of an animal. These detailed scores are a very useful guide to selection and mating. Thanks also to this policy, the breeder can assess the ability of a bull

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

ADDING TO THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF PROTEIN

A CLUE to greater meat production may be found in the commercial synthesis of the amino-acid lysine, which is now being made by the Dutch Staatsmijnen. Although established over half a century ago as a mining concern, the Staatsmijnen now has ramifications in several other fields such as plastics and biochemistry. It was started as a state-owned organisation but has developed into a large industry, which, like several other state-owned companies in Holland, operates in the same manner as a private company, and profitably. In 1930 the company constructed plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and from this arose an interest in organic compounds containing nitrogen. This led into the field of plastics and amino-acid synthesis.

In 1958, Staatsmijnen made lysine on a small scale in the laboratory, but it was another three years before it could be produced by a pilot commercial plant. A full-sized commercial plant is now under construction at Geleen in Holland for the manufacture of lysine, which is one of the so-called essential amino-acids that animals and man cannot synthesise in the body for normal growth and nutrition and which must therefore be supplied in the diet. Foods containing solely vegetable proteins do not provide a diet of fully balanced and essential amino-acids. It is because of this that animal products

rich in protein, such as fish meal, bone meal, blood and skim milk, which all have a high lysine content, are added to animal feeds. As some quarter of a million tons of protein are required daily by the world's population it is a problem of some magnitude to find enough animal feeding stuffs to give to the animals. Not only more but also better-class animal food is required by the world.

Animal feeds which contain the essential lysine cannot be produced without lysine, and so a vicious circle is set up if we are to rely on lysine from natural sources. This circle can be broken by the large-scale production of synthetic lysine, which could be used to make animal feeds go farther. Moreover animals fed on lysine supplements show increased fertility and are not so fat. This should help further to increase the protein ration of the world.

The commercial synthesis of lysine at the Dutch Staatsmijnen factory is only a start. The amino-acid has also been made in Japan by a fermentation process, although so far it has not been possible to apply this commercially. The commercial synthesis of other essential amino-acids, such as methionine, tryptophane and arginine, may be expected to follow and to contribute to the solution of the problem of the world's supply of protein.

(From "New Scientist")

GOOD CROP OF HONEY EXPECTED IN QUEBEC

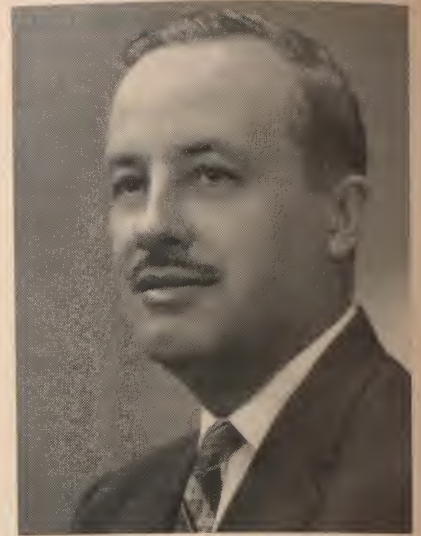
Prospects for Quebec beekeepers looked far from promising at the beginning of the season: winter losses had been heavy in some districts and weather conditions unfavourable to the development of colonies. In addition, the Eastern Townships and the Montreal region have suffered from drought. Beekeepers were therefore expecting that the yields of honey would be less than normal. Fortunately, the rains came to save the situation. In spite of bad weather and fairly cold nights, colonies have developed quickly. Reports reaching the Apiculture Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization from widespread localities are now most encouraging. Everything points to a better-than-average crop of white honey. "L'homme propose et Dieu dispose!"

INCREASE IN ACTIVITY AT QUEBEC Q.I. CENTRE

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization informs us that the activities of the Provincial Artificial Insemination Centre at St-Hyacinthe are increasing in scope. In June 1963, for instance, 22,251 cows belonging to members of 55 breeders' clubs were inseminated, as compared with 20,010 during the same period in 1962. This is an increase of 2,241 or 10%.

At this rate, it is probable that some 100,000 cows will be inseminated in 1963, i.e. about ten percent of the dairy cows in the Province.

Five beef-type bulls (Herefords) were purchased last April: four of these are already in service and distribution of their frozen sperm has been started; the fifth is still under observation.



L. BISSONNETTE APPOINTED DIRECTOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING AT QUEBEC

The Hon. Alcide Courcy has announced the appointment of Mr. Lucien Bissonnette as director of the Production and Marketing branch of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Mr. Bissonnette brings to his new task the valuable experience gained during a career of 21 years in agriculture. After graduating from Oka Agricultural Institute in 1942, he managed a farm at St-Placide in the county of Deux-Montagnes for three years before joining the Quebec Department of Agriculture as an instructor in Poultry Husbandry. In 1948 he was engaged in the capacity of agricultural adviser by the Granby Cooperative and remained with this big concern for nine years, after which he became sales manager of a livestock feed factory. In 1959 he was appointed head of the Poultry Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, a post which he held until his recent promotion. Since September 1962 he has also been in charge of the courses in poultry husbandry at the Faculty of Agriculture at Laval University. He has served on a number of committees for the study of various subjects, including Technical Agricultural Education and the Marketing of Farm Products.

As Director of the Production and Marketing branch, he will be in charge of the following subsidiary services: Economics, dairy products, animal productions, horticultural productions, and farm woodland productions.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



Adult Education . . .

Women's Institutes, Northern Canada

Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Chairman

Northern Canada Special Projects Committee

CANADA in all kinds of ways is a very highly developed nation, normally regarded as one of the "have" countries. Yet Canada has its own acute problems of under-development. The Canadian North is her vastest area of under development, covering one million square miles, rich in minerals but as yet almost unexploited.

Dispersed over this Arctic area, in tiny settlements, are 30,000 people, more than half of whom are Indians and Eskimos. Faced by the breakdown of their traditional ways of life and livelihood, they are as yet unequipped to come to terms with the need for a modern industrial society. Though the northward wave of industry confronts these people with the problems of transition, it is also important to preserve the skills, crafts and culture of the native peoples.

Education is the key. A program of home and community betterment through adult education is essential in promoting their initiative and retaining their self-respect. The changing pattern of living calls for a program of assistance to train the woman in the home in improved health and homemaking practices. We must also consider the interest of the young people. They need assistance in bridging the gap between life in school and life in a different environment. The purpose of Plan #367 is not simply to help people in need but to help them to help themselves.

The Women's Institute, a grass roots organization whose slogan is "start where you are with what you have", teaches women the basic qualifications of homemaking, nutrition and family

life. The program is presently functioning in some forty countries in the world, improving living standards in the home and community.

Women's Institutes are non-sectarian, non-political, voluntary organizations. Beginning in 1960 a program to organize Women's Institutes in Northern Canada has resulted in the formation of eight groups in the Mackenzie District. These groups hold regular meetings once a month and also conduct weekly classes in basic English, traditional handicrafts, quilt making, re-making of clothes, children's clothing and layettes. Community projects have included establishing playgrounds, rinks, arranging handicraft exhibits to improve quality of the articles. Sales outlets for crafts have been provided. At the regular meetings the women receive leadership training, social contacts so necessary in these isolated regions, and information as to the best use of the foods and materials available. This is invaluable in improving home conditions, securing a better standard of living and generally broader lives.

To further implement this program in Northern Canada the following needs are evident:

1. The promotion of training in homemaking practices, the development of leaders and the fostering of traditional crafts.
2. Providing a qualified field workers to institute and co-ordinate the program.
3. Supplying necessary equipment and teaching materials such as patterns, craft materials, books, leader's manuals, informative

pamphlets and bulletins, recipes of nutritional value, film strips and slides.

4. Establishing a scholarship fund to provide short term training for selected women residents as auxiliary nursing workers or in other vocations, recipients to serve, if possible, in Northern Canada.
5. Providing travel assistance to individuals or groups from the North to conferences within their territory or to Southern Canada for educational and cultural purposes.

Estimated costs for a three year project:

Scholarships	\$ 5,000
Field Worker	6,000
Audio-visual aids	2,000
Art and craft supplies	2,000
Program materials	1,000
Training equipment	1,000
Travel assistance	3,000
	\$20,000

Project Committee

The committee to administer this project consists of representatives of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, Canadian National Commission for Unesco, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, and the United Nations Association in Canada.

The members of FWIC have generously contributed to two previous Unesco Gift Coupon Plans in other countries — now the challenge calls for extension of the W.I. program within the borders of Canada. You are invited and urged to give it your earnest attention and full support.

FROM THE FARM KITCHEN



Hawaiian Evening

WANT TO KNOW THE REMEDY for lifting fall-bound spirits?

Round up your family one of these windy evenings, and transplant them to a tropical night in Hawaii!

Atmosphere comes first. Use a gay, flowered table cloth or reed mats, add a fresh pineapple or fresh fruit centerpiece — then devote five minutes to needle, thread and raffia and whip together a pair of intriguing thatched huts. Props enough to picque the fancy. Then on to the kitchen to create the authentic item of this different evening — a dish they'll talk

about for a year and a day, "Hawaiian Chicken and Pineapple Curry."

This recipe was actually borrowed from the kitchen files of one of the Island's best cooks. Food from Hawaii reflects the mingled nationalities that comprise the population, for it is as cosmopolitan as New York, Parisian or Montreal cuisine. The Islanders understand the importance of a good appetite, good health and well-being.

You will offer your friends a taste of food at its best, and a taste of tropical surf, sky and sunshine at your "Hawaiian Evening At-Home."

HAWAIIAN CHICKEN AND PINEAPPLE CURRY

2 cups coconut milk*
1/2 cup minced onion
1/3 cup butter or margarine
1/3 cup flour
4 teaspoons curry powder
1 teaspoon salt

1/2 teaspoon Ac'cent (pure m.s.g.)
1/4 teaspoon ginger
2 cups chicken broth
3 cups diced cooked chicken
1 cup cubed pineapple, fresh or canned

Cook onion in butter or margarine until soft but not brown. Blend in flour, curry powder, salt, Ac'cent and ginger. Add coconut milk and broth. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thickened. Add chicken and pineapple. Heat thoroughly. Serve (in wooden service dishes if you have them) with fluffy rice and curry accompaniments such as chutney, raisins, shredded coconut, macadamia nuts (or peanuts). Makes 6 to 8 servings.

*Prepare coconut milk as directed below, if fresh is not obtainable.

COCONUT MILK

Pour 2 cups of hot milk over 4 cups grated fresh coconut or contents of 2 packages or cans of shredded coconut. Let stand 30 minutes. Strain through double cheesecloth, pressing to remove all liquid. Discard coconut. Chill coconut milk until ready to use. Makes 2 cups. (Fresh coconut milk is a common cooking ingredient in the Islands. It distinguishes Hawaiian curry from East Indian curry.)

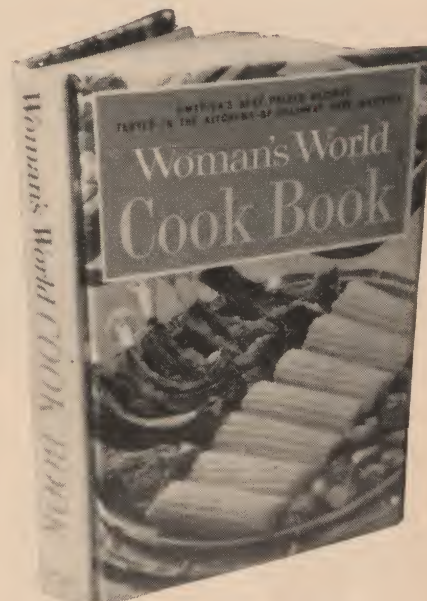
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- Savory Sausage Cutlets
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ADDRESS

A GREAT GIFT IDEA, TOO!

Many Women's Groups are raising money by taking orders for the Woman's World Cook Book. Write for details.

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

It is good to note that the Provincial Convention has been so well reported, and Provincial plans and projects are reaching all members. In addition to those previously reported, the following heard Convention reports — Port Daniel, Dewittville, Eardley, Lochaber, Elmside, Granby West, Waterloo-Warden.

Even though it's summer, Christmas is in the air, with Christmas Stockings completed by more branches — Black Cape, Port Daniel, East Angus (13) Scotstown (9) Wakeham (29) York (20) Eardley (14) Inverness (13) Kinnear's Mills (12) Lochaber, Clarendon (14) Quyon (17) Granby Hill (15) Granby West (12) and Waterloo-Warden.

Here is a Roll Call, used by QUYON, which deserves a spot in the program of every branch — either as roll call, or contest, or just part of the meeting — most appropriate in July: "Name the County and Provincial Officers and Conveners."

ARGENTEUIL: LAKEFIELD kept up with the news by having a roll call giving interesting events; UPPER LA-CHUTE EAST learned of the work of Public Health nurses from Mrs. John Thorpe; visit of convener to Cancer Society reported, details of making of dressings illustrated, old cottons contributed.

BONAVENTURE: BLACK CAPE members learned more about Horticulture and how to do physical fitness exercises from their delegate to the Leadership Course, Mrs. C. Faviservice; PORT DANIEL prepared articles to be sold at their booth at Joint Agricultural and School Fair.

COMPTON: BROOKBURY received 1st Prize for their float in July 1st celebration, held a neighbourhood reunion dance, planned for Cookshire Fair; BURY served turkey dinner for July 1st celebration, had demonstration of Quesenaire method of mathematics; CANTERBURY has several projects underway — radio broadcast, picnic for children of community, money-raising for Historical Society, and held a supper and bridal shower; COOKSHIRE entertained County President, Miss Lillian Palmer; heard report on Leadership Course; EAST ANGUS put out a picnic table, held a food sale and a paper drive, sent Cottons to Cancer; SCOTSTOWN paid transportation on school textbooks, held paper drive.

GASPE: WAKEHAM bought seeds for children's gardens; YORK held successful rummage sale, sent 7 boxes clothing to Unitarian Service.

GATINEAU: AYLMEER EAST travelled to Bermuda by way of travel pictures, then to the west coast as Mrs. W. J. Fuller told of her recent trip, talk on "The Marriage Counsellor" by winner of School Public Speaking Contest; congratulated their member for her 1st prize tea cloth in Salada Competition; BRECKENRIDGE learned what to do for sunstroke from Mrs. Gilmour Findlay, held remnant sale, are saving Maple Leaf product labels towards a coffee urn, are thinking ahead on plans to celebrate their 50th anniversary in March 1964; EARDLEY heard article on Citizenship, are showing at Central Canada Exhibition; LAKEVIEW learned of the Seattle World's Fair from Mrs. Louise Chadwell of California, and Miss Pearl Foster of South Hull, are working on articles for Aylmer Fair; LOWER EARDLEY had a report of Royal Commission on Education in Quebec, with the appropriate roll call of "Are you satisfied with your child's education, if not — why not? Mrs. Russell Hurdman gave a summary of the Horticulture course of the Leadership Course, members made corsages from vegetables and named something made

from berries, Mrs. E. Watson told of attending the Garden Party in honor of Mrs. Van Beekhoff; RUPERT sponsored a school picnic and contributed "treats", planned and held a special Memorial Service at Rupert Union Cemetery, heard a talk on "Woman's World", held a cooking sale, WRIGHT enjoyed a trip through Gatineau Park, lunch in Ottawa, tour of Uplands Airport, climaxed by a tea and social time in a friend's home for members and friends, Mrs. Douglas Stephenson outlined the Leadership Course, Mrs. Fred Thayer reported on County Convention, donated a Mystery Box which was won by Mrs. Snowdon Ogilvie. **MEGANTIC:** INVERNESS visited Vachon's Bakery in Ste. Marie de Beauce, planned an evening of films to raise money for school fair, prepared for sewing course; KINNEAR'S MILLS catered a wedding banquet, cottons to cancer.

MISSISQUOI: COWANSVILLE had a helpful talk on "Safety in the Car" and Home Safety hints; DUNHAM are collecting books for special project.

PAPINEAU: LOCHABER held Handicraft exhibitions — some of newly completed work — some with a history, including a letter of recommendation, written in 1832, and carried to Canada by an early settler, and an apron received from Scotland in 1852; Bake sale held; 2 members attended ACWW Tea in Ottawa; material collected and sent in for Canadian Mosaic.

QUEBEC: VALCARTIER members gave an important fact about W.I. as their roll call; sent parcels to 2 patients at Verdun Hospital, assisted cemetery associations in the community; contacted Dept. of Highways to request elimination of a dangerous highway spot.

ROUVILLE: ABBOTSFORD enjoyed 3 films, obtained by courtesy of County Health Unit, brought by County Nurse, Miss D'Anjou, and shown by Mr. Brosseau. Film topics were a) Hygiene for Health, b) Marketing and Merchandising of Fruit and Vegetables, c) Handicrafts in Quebec, showing weaving, carving, wool pictures, with a look at their modern uses; film gave good impression of swiftly-moving and up-to-date variations of age-old crafts.

PONTIAC: BEECH GROVE heard report of School Board Convention held in Montreal; contest of words beginning with "S" found on a farm, won by Mrs. Cliff Tobor; CLARENDON donated linens to Shawville High School and Bristol Hospital; ELMSIDE donated lamps to fire-loss victims, heard story on Lightning; QUYON had discussion on Safety in the Home, on the Road, in the Water; made cancer dressings, planned tile course; SHAWVILLE presented cup and saucer to Mrs. A. Turner, member and past County President, leaving to reside in Peru, South America; SHAWVILLE held demonstration of hooked-rug making; are making a quilt for burned-out family.

SHEFFORD: GRANBY HILL named a Father of Confederation as roll call; sent parcel to patient at Verdun Hospital; GRANBY WEST welcomed a new member; WATERLOO-WARDEN received congratulations for prize-winning entries in Salada Competition.

STANSTEAD: BEEBE: Mr. Errion, Newport, Vt., of the County Family Counselling Service spoke on the work and the aims of this organization; HATLEY had a float in July 1st parade, served tea in W.I. room on this day; MINTON saw coloured slides shown by Mr. Clifford Dean, visited Lowney Plant in Sherbrooke; STANSTEAD NORTH served lunches and soft drinks at St. Francis District Assn. Ayrshire picnic.

Farm Forum News 'N' Views

G. A. DRIVER APPOINTED SECRETARY FARM RADIO FORUM

On September 15 Galen A. Driver assumed the responsibilities of secretary of Quebec Radio Farm Forum and the Quebec Farmer's Association. Galen graduated from the Diploma Course at Macdonald College in 1953 and since that time has been employed by Canadian Johns-Manville at Asbestos, P.Q. He is married to Heather Maclean, B.Sc. (H.Ec.) 1954, and they have two sons. Galen has a farm background. He was born in Kingsbury, Richmond Co.



THE COMING SEASON

The new Farm Forum season is fast approaching. Plans for reorganizing for this fall are now almost complete. We are looking forward to an active farm forum season.

The program topics for this season will be as follows:

The Rural Church, Heritage, Women in Their Place, The Cost of Debt, ARDA on Trial, Rural Youth face the Future, Youth talks Back, Harvest for the Mind, Farm Organizations Reply, Frills in the Market Place, Farmers and Consumers get Together, Who will control Agriculture, The Forums Ask, ARDA at Work, ARDA Explains, and Farm Forum Year — a review of outstanding opinions and questions discussed throughout the season.

The annual meeting will be held at Macdonald College on Oct. 19th. The program has been planned so that there will be time for questions and discussion on topics pertaining to Farm Forum.

This fall an effort has been made to interest more farm people in Farm Forum. A booth was on display featuring Macdonald College, Farm Forum and ARDA at five fairs in the Eastern Townships.

In the Eastern Townships there are many English-speaking farmers who are not members. We hope that at least some more forums will be started and that more people will become interested in the farm forum program. Many personal contacts have been made by calls especially in the Shawville and Eastern Township areas. In general, there is interest in farm organizations such as farm forum. Just how interested people are will only be reflected by the interest shown when this year's program starts.

COLLEGE NEWS

New faces and new buildings ... that's the report from Macdonald College for this month.

Dr. Doug. Dale, the well-known College veterinarian, has left for a new position with private industry in Guelph, Ontario. Replacing Dr. Dale is Dr. Gibbs, a former graduate of Macdonald College. Following graduation in agriculture, Dr. Gibbs received a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degree at the Ontario Veterinary College and later a Doctorate in Parasitology at Macdonald College. Recently he has been employed by private industry in Montreal ... In the Department of Horticulture, Miss Pat Harney has resigned and is presently on the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College. Dr.

Sam Wigdor will assume duties involved in teaching floriculture. Mr. Wigdor graduated from Macdonald College in AGR. '56 and since has been in the retail florist business in Montreal. ... Dr. Jean David has been promoted to associate-professorship in the Dept. of Horticulture. Prior to the present time, Dr. David was employed on a part time basis by the Quebec Dept. of Agriculture. ... Dr. E. M. DuPorte, Professor Emeritus, was presented with an honorary degree at Carleton University, Ottawa, on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, at a special convocation held in conjunction with the meetings of the Canadian Entomological Congress. ... Professor A. R. C. Jones, of the Department of Woodlot Management,

WHAT'S NEW IN FILMS

REVOLUTION ON THE LAND

This film was produced two years ago but is still a useful program aid.

Revolution on the Land shows what is happening today on the Canadian rural scene and examines the much-discussed topic of contract farming by which farm production is largely controlled by a central agency such as a feed company or a packing house.

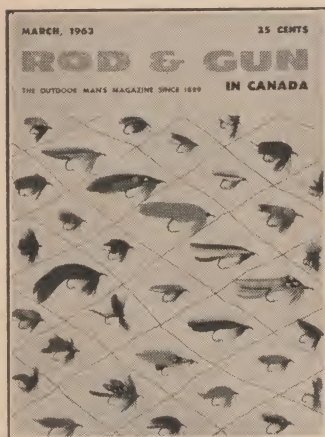
Of vital interest to anyone concerned with the future of Canadian agriculture, Revolution on the Land presents arguments for and against vertical integration by men closely associated with the movement. Will it make hired men of our farmers? Does it spell a downward trend to sharecropping? Doubts such as these are expressed by some farmers and by a spokesman for a farm cooperative. Advocates of the movement, including farmers who have profited by it, point out its brighter aspects. A summary of the whole question is delivered in the film by H. H. Hannam, Past-President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

16mm — Black and White — Running Time: 30 Minutes. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.

has announced the appointment of Mr. Dan MacArthur, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick in Forestry '52. Mr. MacArthur has since been employed by the Federal Department of Forestry in the Quebec area. ... Professor Angus Banting, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, suffered a heart attack recently while on vacation in the Collingwood area of Ontario. Our regrets to Professor Banting and his family; we wish him a speedy recovery. ...

A new soil science building and lecture hall is being constructed in the area between the Administration and Chemistry buildings. The architect, who designed this addition, is a direct professional descendant of the firm who originally designed the College buildings in the early 1900's. Apparently this is the secret then of why Macdonald buildings all look so much the same. ... More than thirty florists representing many sections of Quebec spent a week at the College recently attending a special course on flower arranging and design. The course was arranged by the Department of Horticulture and Allied Florists Inc. Most of the students were owners of florist shops, some were housewives and others were interested in flower arranging as a hobby. ... A leadership

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WE WILL INVOICE YOU IN JANUARY 1964

WEATHERWISE

Modern weather forecasting based on the movement of air masses and fronts began less than 50 years ago. But an interesting attempt at forecast was made more than 100 years ago.

During the Crimean War, a storm on the Black Sea damaged many ships. Napoleon III appointed a scientist, Leverrier, to organise a system of weather forecasting to prevent damage from unexpected storms in the future. Leverrier had correctly forecast the existence of the planet Neptune in the precise location where it was found.

He collected weather information for the days preceding the date of the storm and found that he could trace the storms progress across Europe. Stations were set up to observe and record weather in Europe. It was, however, found that most storms did not follow such a simple pattern, and it was not possible to predict the course of weather disturbances. Not enough was known about the usual condition of the atmosphere to recognise the unusual.

This first attempt at weather forecasting was abandoned, and forecasting did not become general again until the first World War.

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THE MACDONALD JOURNAL

Volume 24, NUMBER 11, November 1963

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